

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. IV

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 30, 1913

NUMBER 22

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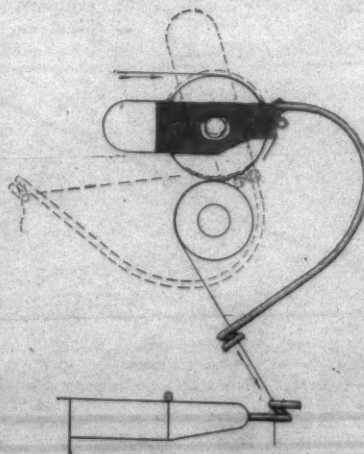
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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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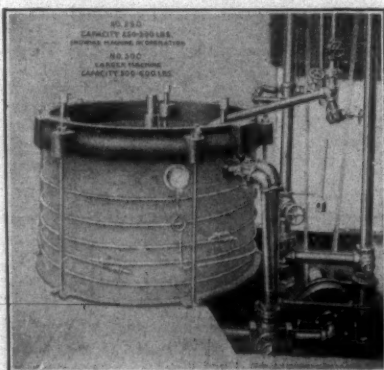
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 4

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 30, 1913

NUMBER 22

Tariff Hearing at Washington

We regret that we are not able to publish in full the questions that were asked Messrs. Cramer and Parker when before the Ways and Means Committee last week, but the following is the brief submitted by R. M. Miller, Jr., and a copy of the proposed tariff on cotton yarns and goods:

The Brief.

Washington, D. C.,
January 2, 1913.

Hon. O. W. Underwood, Chairman,
Committee on Ways and Means,
Washington, D. C.

Sir: The American Cotton Manufacturers' Association begs to submit through me, the chairman of its tariff and legislative committee the following brief upon the proposed revision of Schedule I—Cotton Manufactures:

At the annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association in this city on April 4, 1912, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, first, this association, at its May, 1909, meeting, recorded itself as favoring the establishment of a tariff commission and now reaffirms that action.

"Second, it now appearing from the preliminary synopsis of the report of the Tariff Board and from other investigations that in some instances duties on cotton goods are now excessive, owing to changed conditions in manufacturing.

"Resolved, that this association records itself as favoring such reasonable revision of the Cotton Schedule, based upon differences in cost of production and other conditions at home and abroad, as shall be consistent with the raising of revenue and the conservation of our home markets."

Acting in conformity with the above resolutions, our committee prepared Tariff Bulletin No. 5, copy of which I herewith present and request that it be printed and made a part of this brief. We do not desire to consume your time by reading that presentation of certain matters which we consider vitally important in the consideration of tariff rates on cotton manufactures but we do earnestly invite your careful examination of the con-

tents of this bulletin in connection with the various data which you are collecting for your use in preparing the new cotton schedule.

Reasonable Revision.

We wish especially, however, to emphasize the final statement of our committee's position on the subject of revision, and herewith quote from that bulletin as follows:

"We favor a reasonable revision of the Cotton Schedule, based upon the figures at which importations are actually being made and can be made as shown by the comparative manufacturers' selling prices at home and abroad, as shall be consistent with the raising of revenue and the conservation of our home market."

Up to the present time our committee has studiously avoided suggesting rates for revision, for lack of satisfactory data upon which to make recommendations. The information before us is not yet as complete as is desirable in assuming that responsibility; but, we realize at this time that something definite and positive is expected from us if we are to meet your committee in the same spirit in which we believe we have been invited to this hearing.

We thoroughly appreciate that you are committed to tariff revision based upon a revenue basis. We realize that you expect from us suggestions as to the lowest possible rates which we believe the cotton industry can stand without certain and definite injury.

In the preparation of our suggested rates, we have borne these things in mind, feeling that it would be useless for us to appear before you upon any other basis. And so, in submitting our recommendations as to proposed rates, we most earnestly urge that these facts be taken into account, and that we have erred, if anything, in going too far.

Lowest Possible Basis.

The very radical reduction in the duties that we suggest on practically all fabrics in common use appear rather startling to some of us but we are willing to try it cheerfully and in good faith; on the finer fabrics, luxuries, we cannot figure

a corresponding reduction in all cases, although our proposed rates do seem to be very near the danger line.

We may also have erred in the extent to which we are advocating simplification of the schedule, but that likewise on account of our disposition to meet what we understand to be the policy of your committee.

We frankly favor specific rates, but have no argument to make on that score whatever, as we understand the decided preference of your committee is for ad valorem rates; hence our suggested duties are ad valorem rates.

Period of Depression.

As is well known to your committee, the cotton manufacturing industry in the United States has been passing through a period of unprecedented depression during

the past two or three years, while the English cotton manufacturing industry appears to be very prosperous. Therefore comparisons at this time are decidedly unfavorable to the American industry. Believing that your committee is fully acquainted with this condition of affairs, we beg to submit the appended schedule, designated Exhibits "A" and "B."

For such explanations as you may desire concerning our suggested rates, I wish to ask Mr. Stuart W. Cramer, of Charlotte, N. C., to discuss for us the rates on yarns, and Mr. Lewis W. Parker, of Greenville, S. C., the rates on cloth.

Very respectfully yours

R. M. Miller, Jr.,

Chairman Tariff and Legislative Committee, the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

Yarns.

					100 and over
Yarn numbers	1-9	10-19	20-39	40-59	60-99
Singles in the grey	10 Pc.	12½ Pc.	17½ Pc.	25 Pc.	30 Pc. 35 Pc.
Combed, twisted, bleached, colored, dyed, mercerized, or advanced in manufacture beyond singles in the grey	15 Pc.	17½ Pc.	22½ Pc.	30 Pc.	35 Pc. 40 Pc.

Cotton Cloth

					100 and over
Containing Yarns	10-19	20-39	40-59	60-99	over

CLASS 1.

Cotton cloth, including calico, sheeting and plain weaves, not including cords, stripes, checks, plaids or figures, made entirely of single yarns, except selvages; the grey	10 Pc.	12½ Pc.	15 Pc.	20 Pc.	30 Pc.	30 Pc.
Ditto, ditto—if advanced in any way beyond the grey condition, by any one or more processes, similar to and including bleaching, napping, dyeing, printing, mercerizing, coloring or other processes not specially otherwise provided for.	15 Pc.	17½ Pc.	20 Pc.	25 Pc.	35 Pc.	40 Pc.

(Continued on Page 7)

Ivey's Carding and Spinning

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(Continued from last week)

Spiral or Corkscrew Yarn.—See this treated under twist.

Ends Running Bad.—A spinner may observe all the foregoing points, and yet the ends run bad. What, then, is to be done? The numbers may be too light; size 16 or more bobbins per day of each kind of yarn; have the carder give you each day 8 roving bobbins, and size the yarn from these in addition to the bobbins taken at random. This will enable the spinner to know what to expect, and a careful record should be kept of these numbers. Do not jump at conclusions because one set of bobbins is light. Weigh a large number before changing the draft gear, but if too much is light or heavy, do not hesitate to make a change. There is a foolish idea in some mills that all changes of this character should be made in the card-room.

There may be insufficient moisture in the room, or electricity may be giving trouble. Warming the air and getting it moist will stop this difficulty. If there are no air moisteners, a sprinkler will do a great deal of good. Spinners must bear in mind that warm air will hold in suspension much more moisture than cold air.

Bad work may be caused by a bale or several bales of unusually short or bad cotton. Find out how much of this there is. If there is only a little, a few extra hands will enable the room to pull through. If there is a good deal, put in more twist or reduce the speed, or both. If it is a spinning mill only, the speed may be easily reduced at the engine.

Cockley Yarn.—In a very general way it may be said that long-staple cotton is the cause of this, although it is not always so. There are some varieties of cotton more harsh and wiry than others, and consequently more difficult to draw. Sometimes roving being twisted too hard will cause it. We know of a mill where the spinning was running unusually bad when a new overseer took charge. Investigation showed that the speeders were running unusually well, and further investigation showed that the roving was twisted too hard. The old spinner had trouble with cockley yarn, and had spread the rollers one-eighth inch in order to remedy it. The extra twist was taken from the roving, the rollers closed up, and the spinning ran fifty per cent better.

By far the most frequent cause of cockley yarn is that there are just a few long fibers in a cross section of roving. One end of these fibers is held by the middle roller, while the other end is beyond the bite of the front roller. The bobbin is consequently pulling the thread down as fast as it is delivered by the front roller, but the middle roller, having hold of these fibers holds them back, and the other fibers, being delivered by the front roller, and not being taken care of by the bobbin, bend back on themselves and form a kink. If a piece of yarn having one of these kinks in it is carefully untwisted and the fibers examined, it will be readily seen where the trouble is. The remedy, however, is not so simple. It will at once occur to the average man that the rollers should be spread, and if this is done the trouble will disappear. But, as stated before, other troubles may take its place, and the next day, or the same the stock may be short, and the rollers too far apart. It may be said that cockley yarn occurs more frequently in yarns spun from staple cotton, that is cotton more than one inch long. A remedy which never fails, is to have the saddle for the front and back rollers only, no weight being on the middle roller. We know of a large mill which made the change after everything else had been tried and failed, and the results were all that could be desired. It may be said that the trouble only occurs on filling, but this is only partially true. It does not occur so frequently on warp, because the warp is usually coarser, and the greater pull of the traveler pulls the kinks out as fast as made, and if it does not, the tension on the yarn in the spooler is likely to, and it is not noticed in the cloth. We know of one mill which for months kept several sets of looms weaving nothing but cockley filling, and every yard woven was sold as seconds.

Waste.—This is classed as a trouble in the spinning room, and perhaps an overseer is criticised on account of it more than for any other one thing. The trouble is not so much in making waste, for that is inevitable, but in taking care of it after it is made. Nothing discounts a spinner so much as to have his floor littered up with waste. It is hard to keep the spinners from throwing white waste on the floor, but there is no reason why they should not be trained to do so the same as they are trained to keep roving bobbins, top rollers, or any other material they handle. Not only is the habit untidy, and tends to make the spinner careless in other matters, but much of this waste becomes mixed with dirt and oil and is sold for a trifle. As sweepings it is worth about three-quarters of a cent, and as good cotton from 10 to 15 cents. The best way to keep it off the floor is to insist that the spinners have pockets in their aprons at least 8x4 inches. If they do not have them, do not allow them to work until they get them. By the time these pockets get full, they become somewhat in the way, and serve as a reminder that it is time to empty them. Where they empty them, also, has a bearing on the appearance of the floor. An excellent waste box is about 18 inches high and is made from 12-inch boards set up on end. In the top is a round hole, 4 1/2 inches in diameter. These boxes can be packed, and made to hold a great

deal, and there need be no occasion for their running over.

However, with the most careful system, some good cotton will be swept up as waste. This is supposed to be carefully picked out and returned to the picker-room. As a matter of fact, it is often carelessly done, and the writer knows of a case in the past few months where over 500 pounds of good cotton was picked out of a few bales of sweepings. A good plan is to have the good waste picked out, but not have the sweepings put in the waste box until they are inspected by the second hand or overseer.

Spinners very often leave the room with their pockets full of waste. Some of this is scattered about the village, and much of it finds its way into pillows and quilts. About the best way to stop this is to have a man stationed at the outside door, and require every spinner whose pocket is not empty to go entirely back to the spinning room. A very little of this has the desired effect.

The clearer waste should be kept separate from the sweepings, as it is worth three or four times as much. Putting it into a box to itself will also tend to keep the floor clean. Just here it may be said that the waste from the dust rolls of the cards can be put with the clearer waste. It is the same kind of stock, and is worth as much.

Bobbins Wound Too Low.—This trouble might be appropriately classed under the head of "Waste," for it is certainly a fruitful source of it. Not only is the yarn on the bobbin frequently wasted, but the groove by which the bobbin is held in the shuttle, being full of yarn, the bobbin will not fit properly, and causes a break-out in the loom. A careful weaver could prevent this, but even then the bobbin is generally too big to go into the shuttle, and together with others is sent back to the spinning-room, where it is wasted by being cut or reeled off. These bobbins are almost always the result of carelessness of the doffers. They should be trained to glance under the ring rail after every doff, and never to leave a frame until all the bobbins are down. Many of these bobbins fail to fit, because they have been wet or steamed and the wood has swollen. Such bobbins should all be laid aside, and reamed. The Draper Company has recently patented a clutch for the bobbin, which by centrifugal force firmly binds the bobbins when the spindle is running, but when not running the arms of the clutch remain in a normal position, and the bobbin is free. This device will also prevent spindles being sprung and bolsters broken by the doffers when an extra tight bobbin is found. Its chief merit of course is to prevent the bobbin rising when the frame is running. This is an ever-present trouble on high-speed spindles, and may be caused either by badly fitting bobbins or by vibrating spindles, but in nine cases out of ten it is caused by yarn being wound about the base of the spindle, preventing the bobbin from binding properly. The experience of the writer has been that the bobbins stay down better on the Whitin spindle than on other makes.

With the best system, a good many tangled and the ill-shaped bobbins will be returned from the weave-room. If the mill is of sufficient size, it will pay well to get a quiller and run all these pieces into full-size bobbins. The yarn if cut or reeled off is worth about 6 cents per pound, but if put into shape to weave, from 20 to 30 cents. Not only is it a great saving in this respect, but it has been found by experience that the spinner will be more careful of the shape of his bobbins, and that the quantity of the bad ones will be reduced fully one-half.

Soft Bobbins and Soft Nose Bobbins.—We once knew of a large mill where there was great complaint on account of the filling knocking off in the looms. A rigid investigation showed that they were using a traveler that was too tight. Further investigation showed that the spindles and rings were so badly set that they had to use light travelers, or the ends would not stay up. After the spindles and rings were re-set, they were enabled to use a traveler two numbers heavier, and the complaint stopped. Soft bobbins on warp frames are frequently caused by their not being doffed as soon as full.

Sometimes only the nose of the bobbin is soft, and will snarl in the shuttle. This is usually caused either by the builder-cam being worn and allowing a pause in changing, or by too much back-lash in the builder motion. The effect of this back lash is heightened if the ring rails are too evenly balanced. The rails should be heavy enough to go down quickly, or light enough to go up quickly. The speed of the ring rail may be too slow. It should move fast enough to prevent the coils of yarn riding on each other. After the wind reaches the highest point, it should descend rapidly so as to firmly bind the previous layer. Some spinners change the traverse so as to go up fast and down slow, claiming that the quick downward stroke tends to jerk the ends down. This tendency does not amount to anything, and may be disregarded. Soft-twisted filling is less liable to tangle than hard twisted, as it will mash into the yarn previously spun and bind more firmly.

A light traveler will also cause bad noses, especially in connection with high speed. The yarn is not wound tight enough, and the centrifugal force throws the layers out and loosens them.

(To be continued.)

COTTON MACHINERY

BY

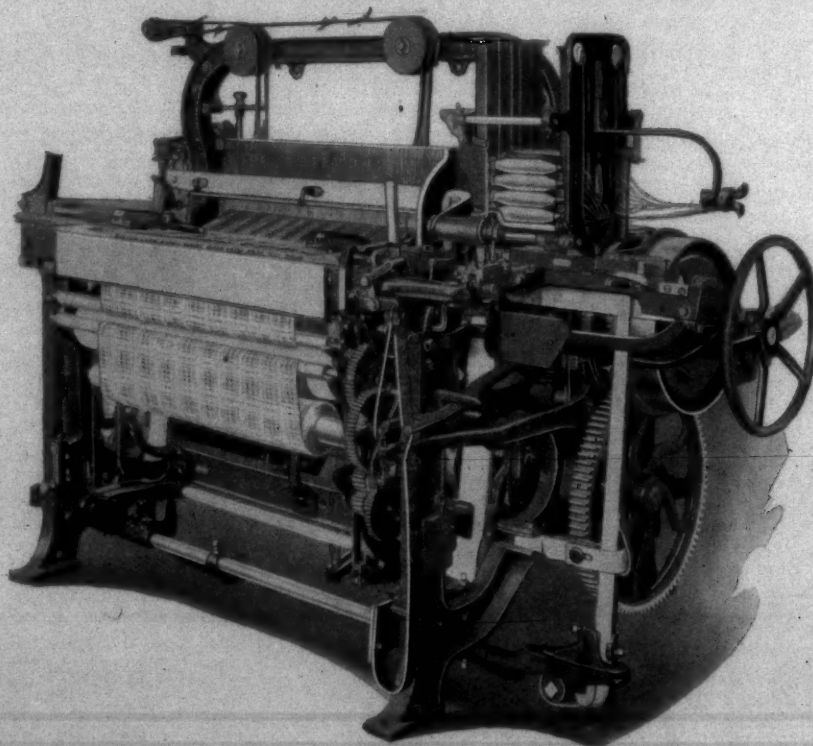
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Dyeing Cotton Yarns

(Continued from last week)

When copper is present in the dyeing vessel, and comes into contact with the liquor, it is safer however not to use common salt, because during prolonged boiling small quantities of the copper go into solution, and this is liable to darken and sadden dyeings with most of the direct coloring matters. Pale dyeings are often produced with the presence of only a quantity of soda in the liquor. But this procedure is not suitable for all substantive dyes since some are appreciably sensitive to the influence of alkalis. Others are extraordinarily sensitive to acids. For example dyeings with benzopurpurin are very readily affected by acids, and on this account it is customary to add a little soda to the last wash water and send for drying.

Unevenness in color may come into evidence after storing for some time, owing to the action of the air.

In using the sulphide dyestuffs, the foremost precaution to be taken consists in employing a sufficient quantity of sulphide of soda to dissolve the coloring matter, and so to hinder oxidation of the dyestuff. After washing, the material must be well squeezed and again washed.

Many sulphide dyes, oxidize irregularly during the drying operation and the dyeings then turn out uneven. A preventive measure against this fault consists in treating, after washing, with a solution of bichromate of potash, or, in circumstances where the shade of the dyeing will not become unduly affected, with hydrogen peroxide, perborate of soda, or borax.

By these means the coloring matter on the yarn becomes oxidized and unevenness avoided. Just as with the substantive dyes level dyeings may be obtained with the sulphide dyestuffs from standing liquors. To freshen the liquor there must be added the amounts of sulphide of soda and salts to bring the bath to its original density, and this point may be conveniently ascertained with the aid of a hydrometer. It must be remembered, however, that a portion of the sulphide of soda becomes converted into sulphate of soda through oxidation, so that it is really necessary to determine the quantity of sulphide of soda required to effect the solution of the dyestuff. The continuous use of a standing liquor may be prolonged too far, because impurities are gradually introduced and products formed which affect the clearness of the dyeing and many also cause unlevel dyeings. The heating of standing liquors is done by indirect steam. Bronziness often makes itself apparent on dark dyeings with the sulphide dyes after the dyed material has been dried.

This fault is due either to the use of an excessive amount of coloring matter or to a partial oxidation of the dye. It may sometimes be removed by soaping the material.

The basic dyestuffs are usually applied on cotton mordanted with tannin and tartar emetic.

The mordanting operation is an important one in controlling the final results.

For the production of level dyeings it is absolutely necessary that just the right amount of tannin to combine with the basic dyestuffs should be fixed on the fibre by the tartar emetic. This condition requires the exercise of experienced judgment.

The respective proportions existing, therefore, between the tannin, the antimony fixing agent, and the dyestuff must be regulated relatively to each other.

Acetic acid or alum is added to the dyeing liquor, mainly with the object of maintaining, as far as possible, the dyestuff in solution and in that way by slightly retarding the formation of the color-lake, assisting the attainment of level dyeings. The solution of the dyestuff should be added in successive portions.

It is generally not advisable to overstep a temperature of 60 to 70 deg. C., otherwise uneven dyeings are the effect, and yet if these do not appear under these conditions the resultant color will lack in the feature of brilliancy. The difficulties connected with the production of level dyeings on cotton yarns in their normal state are multiplied when it comes to the dyeing of yarns which have been mercerised.

These frequently acquired unevenness and other faults. Often enough, the faults arise from the use of erroneous methods of dyeing but more often still from some irregularity or other in the operations connected with the mercerisation of the yarn.

A large number of dyehouses, are, of course, frequently concerned with the dyeing of mercerised yarns which have been mercerised elsewhere, and this feature of the business tends to complicate the matter.

In these circumstances it is well to compare the dyeing capabilities of each delivery sent by dyeing first of all a hank or so along with a portion of mercerised yarn known to be properly and evenly mercerised. An indication may thus be reached as to whether the yarn submitted is likely to pass through the dyeing successfully.

Yarns that have been mercerized unevenly offer considerable difficulties in the way of improving them. A repetition of the mercerising operation does not usually bring about any really noticeable improvement.

Non-dyed yarn which is known to be faulty in this respect can be improved to a fairly marked extent by bleaching with hypochlorite of soda, or, better still, permanganate of potash and bisulphite of soda but in the case of mercerised yarn which has been dyed, about the only course left is to re-dye black to make it serve a useful purpose.

The bleaching of mercerised cotton yarns is best done with hypochlorite of soda, and they are next washed, soured, washed and squeezed. If they are to be dyed they

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should not be left lying about in the wet state. Before mercerising, the yarn should be cleared of fats and mineral oils by a complete course of boiling with caustic soda.

And the mercerising liquor should be kept constant in strength by carrying out estimations frequently. Direct sunlight should be shielded from impinging on cotton undergoing mercerisation. When the caustic liquor is removed from the yarn by spraying arrangements the yarn must be washed again thoroughly, then soured with hydrochloric acid and finally washed. The dyeing of mercerised yarns is carried out on the lines in vogue for ordinary cotton.

The yarn should be in a thoroughly wetted-out condition before the dyeing. The dyeing liquor should not be boiling too strongly; indeed, in the case of applying the sulphide dyes it is better to employ a liquor at a temperature of about 70 deg. C., as if raised higher the

lustre of the fibre may become dulled. Level and thorough-dyed yarns cannot be expected unless treated in open dyeing vessels. The drying of mercerised yarns, bleached or dyed, should not take place at a heat beyond 50 deg. C.

Numerous faults of unevenness in dyeings may be traced to the action of direct sunlight.

It is a fairly well-known fact that quite a number of coloring matters give dyeings which, though fairly resistant to light when the dyed material is in the dry state, are, on the other hand, much affected when the material is in the wet state. This remark applies more especially to the diazotisable colors: until final development of the color has been attained there exists the risk of rays of light causing faults.

The operations of bleaching and dyeing, however, generally bring about more or less loss in weight with most cotton yarns, and also fail

(Continued on Page 9.)

Tariff Hearing

(Continued from Page 3)

CLASS 2.

Cotton cloth of fancy or figured weaves of any description, cords, stripes, checks, plaids, figures, drills, twills, and kindred weaves, crepes, terry pile weaves, gauze and leno weaves, and cloth composed wholly or in part of any of the foregoing in the grey; cotton cloth composed of two-ply or more yarns, either wholly or in part, except if in selvages only, in the grey

15 Pc. 17½ Pc. 25 Pc. 30 Pc. 35 Pc. 40 Pc.

Ditto, ditto—if advanced in any way beyond the grey condition by any one or more processes, similar to and including bleaching, dyeing, printing, mercerizing, coloring or other processes not specially otherwise provided for

20 Pc. 22½ Pc. 30 Pc. 35 Pc. 40 Pc. 45 Pc.

CLASS 3.

Cotton cloth of Jacquard weave, in the grey

25 Pc. 27½ Pc. 30 Pc. 35 Pc. 40 Pc. 45 Pc.

Ditto, ditto—if advanced in any way beyond the grey condition, by any one or more processes, similar to and including bleaching, napping, dyeing, printing, mercerizing, coloring or other processes not specially otherwise provided for

30 Pc. 32½ Pc. 35 Pc. 37½ Pc. 45 Pc. 50 Pc.

CLASS 4.

Cotton cloth composed wholly or in part of bleached, colored, dyed or mercerized yarns, selvages excepted, shall pay the same rates of duty according to construction as provided for cotton cloth of Class 1, 2 and 3 when advanced beyond grey condition:

Viz: Class 1 15 Pc. 17½ Pc. 20 Pc. 25 Pc. 35 Pc. 40 Pc.

Viz: Class 2 20 Pc. 22½ Pc. 30 Pc. 35 Pc. 40 Pc. 45 Pc.

Viz: Class 3 30 Pc. 32½ Pc. 35 Pc. 37½ Pc. 45 Pc. 50 Pc.

Further necessary provision:

Cotton cloth of Classes 1, 2, 3 and 4 containing two or more numbers of yarn, excepting selvages, shall be dutiable at the rate provided for cotton cloth composed of the higher or highest number of yarns in such cloth; where any yarn's content in cloth except selvages, is composed of two-ply or more twisted yarn, the higher or highest number of yarn in such resulting thread shall designate the class as above herein provided.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Master Mechanic

SUCH changes have been made in the past and that are going on to-day in the mills that the position of "master mechanic" is becoming one of the most important. In past years we did not have the multitude of mills that we have to-day. Managers did not have to bother much about competition, as they easily sold all they derived from water-wheels or steam engines; they did not concern themselves much about installing new up-to-date machinery; there was an abundance of help, and things ran in their natural course of events without demanding the energy and intelligence that the present mill manager has to have.

To-day things are run on a different scale. Competition is so keen that all the smallest details of manufacturing must become into use as an important power factor, and in place of old water-wheel drives we have electric generators, driven by modern water-wheels, steam turbines, and electric motors. The mills are constantly installing new machinery and rearranging the old, so that the maximum of production can be attained. The help question of to-day is a very difficult one, and it is the desire of mill managers to have everything in the best possible running condition so that a good production with its consequential good rate of wages may be obtained.

We will now consider what part the master mechanic has to play in these times. In some small mills it is undoubtedly the case that the master mechanic, for economical reasons, is obliged to work at the lathe in the machine shop as a sort of head machinist. Such a man is handicapped in his work more or less and does not have the opportunity to study conditions existing in the mill which should come under his care. We will not consider him in this case, but will look at the master mechanic as he ought to be in the mills of to-day.

In the first place, he should have a good organization under him. In some mills it is found more preferable to have their steam plant in charge of a chief engineer and their electrical department in charge of an electrician. In a case like this

the master mechanic has only to co-operate with them in maintaining their equipment in first-class condition. It is, however, essential that a master mechanic in these times should have a pretty fair knowledge of electricity and steam, for he is sometimes called upon to take charge of these departments.

For direct organization, the master mechanic should have under him the machine shop, wood shop, belt and roller shop, and plant shop. He should have each of these departments in charge of men who have a good knowledge of their line of work. He should have men so trained that whenever a breakage occurs there will be very little delay before the men are on the scene with necessary tools ready to repair damages as quickly as possible.

Most mills at the present time keep a pattern-maker and get their supplies cast at some nearby foundry. Without question, this is a very economical plan, as the castings can be obtained and finished at a much lower rate than could be obtained from the machinery manufacturer. The master mechanic, by keeping in close touch with his head machinist, can see what casting seem to be getting broken too frequently.

He should investigate and try to find out the cause of the excessive breakage, and if he finds that it is due to a weakness in the casting, he should try to have a pattern made which would strengthen the casting at the weak point. If he finds that the breakage caused by the fixer not meshing gears correctly, or something in that line, he should call the overseer's attention to it, as some fixers are liable to be careless in such matters. Then again if two gears on a machine are cast as one and one of the gears breaks more frequently than the other, he should see if a pattern could not be made so that the gears could be cast separately and assembled as one in the machine shop, so that the whole casting would not have to be thrown away when one of the gears became broken. He should have the tin-smith make drip pans for bearings

where there is any chance of oil dropping onto the work. He should also find out which repairs are needed the most, so that they can be given preference over others. We have given only a few of the numerous instances where improvements could be made by means of the machine shop.

The blacksmith shop is a necessary adjunct to a good mill machine shop, in order to make necessary repairs calling for that line of work. It is also an easy matter to make special bolts, wrought-iron pieces, and to weld broken parts when the blacksmith shop is adjacent.

In the wood or carpenter shop there is a multitude of things that can be done. The master mechanic should see that all worn places in the mill flooring are repaired. Cabs should be made in the shop to hold fillings, roving, etc. He should also see that broken cabs which are in the mill are sent to the shop for repairs, as a broken cab is not only a poor sight to behold, but a detriment to the work as well. Small wooden parts for looms, etc., should be made in the shop. The special jobs that come up every day could not be mentioned here, as every mill has different things of its own going on, but where a carpenter shop is properly managed, it is a valuable asset to a mill.

Main driving belts are cleaned and dressing applied. He should try out different samples of belt dressing to see which one gives the most satisfactory results in regard to pliability, adhesiveness, etc. At times he might find it to advantage to use a dressing penetrate and give the belt pliability and another dressing to give a good surface for adhesive contact with the pulleys. He should look closely into the economical question and determine which dressing gives the best results with the least amount of application.

All old belts which are taken out of service should be examined to see if there are not some good parts which can be cut out or trimmed down so as to be suitable in ing can be made in belting. Cone belts should be cemented so as to

form an endless belt before being delivered to the card room, and it will be found that there will be a great deal less trouble from broken cone belts, as most cone belts are found to break at the point where the ends are held together by a belt hook. The mills to-day are paying more attention to the care and maintenance of their belting, and the master mechanic should take care that he does not slight this department.

Work For Painters.

The paint shop, also, is a valuable asset to a mill, if managed properly. A visitor going through a mill has his impression formed to quite an extent by the general air of brightness and neatness which he observes. Not only that, but the help themselves like good, bright, clean rooms to work in. The master mechanic should see that all the lights of glass which become broken are replaced. It may not seem to some that this is a very important consideration, except for the general appearance of things. In the summer time this may be very true, but in winter it might happen that a light of glass is out and allows the cold air to blow in on a sprinkler pipe. The chances are that the water in the pipe will freeze and break the pipe. That is surely an important item to consider. Then, again, where windows are broken in the winter and the cold air is allowed to blow in it takes more heat to warm the room, and this increases the cost of steam. Ceilings should be painted with a good reflecting white paint so as to cast as much light as possible into the room. The posts should also be painted white, with the exception that six feet from the floor down they should be painted a dark color.

As to the question of painting hangers and pulleys, there is a diversity of opinion as to just which color to use. Colors commonly in use are red, white, green and yellow. Personally, the writer prefers a yellow ochre color, as this does not have a tendency to show up oil stains so badly, and at the same time a good light is reflected which has no darkening effect.—Wool and Cotton Reporter.

W. H. BIGELOW

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Contest Begins Next Week.

Next week we will begin the publication of the articles contributed to the contest for the best article on 'Practical and Efficient Spinning.'

Up to the present time nine articles have been received and more are expected in the next few days.

The prizes are \$10 for the best and \$5 for the second best article. If you have any practical ideas about how to run a spinning room you have a good chance to win either the \$10 or the \$5.00 prize.

It makes no difference about your being able to write or spell well as we will correct such errors. What we want are practical ideas from practical men and we hope that a large number will contribute articles.

Even if you do not win a prize you will get two copies of the book containing these articles if you will contribute an article.

We wish to again caution contributors against copying from books or previously written articles for any article which is found to contain any large portion copied will not be considered as contesting for the prizes.

Guessing Prize.

In addition to the prizes of \$10 and \$5.00 for the two best articles contributed to the contest we will also offer a prize of \$2.00 to the first man who names the article that wins first prize. The object of this is to cause closer reading of the articles. No one who is not a subscriber will be allowed to make a guess and no one will be allowed more than two guesses. No guess must be sent in prior to the time the articles are printed.

Rules.

The prize for the best article will be \$10.00 and for the second best \$5.00.

After the contest the articles will be printed in book form.

The following are the rules that will govern this contest:

(1). The judges will be seven men actively engaged in cotton manufacturing.

(2). They will be instructed to award the prizes to men who contribute the best practical papers on "Practical and Efficient Spinning."

(3). Papers must not be of greater length than three columns.

(4). Papers will be published in the same order as received by us

and where two papers are of equal merit the one received first will be given the decision.

(5). No paper will be considered in the contest which is received later than February 15th.

(6). Assumed names must be signed to the articles, but the real names must be known to us.

(7). The judges will reserve the right to throw out any article containing sections copied from books or previously written articles on spinning.

(8). After the discussion is closed the articles will be printed in book form with either the real or assumed name of the writers, according to their wishes.

Injury of Cotton Fibres in a Spinning Mill.

At a meeting of the Manchester section of the Society of Dyers and Colorists a paper was read by Mr. W. S. Taggart, M.I.M.E., in the course of which he drew attention to the fact that there is a large percentage of poor fibres in all cotton. The ginning operation, being a severe one, has much to do with this, and the fibre, when received in the mill, is thus in a somewhat damaged condition.

The first actual process capable of doing damage in the spinning mill itself are opening and scutching. Most cotton spinning machinery dates from an early period, and little has been done to improve matters from what took place many years ago. The beater of the scutcher acts in a brutal way towards the cotton fibre. The damage done to the cotton may be judged from the following figures:—The beater revolves 1,000 to 1,200 revolutions per minute. There are two blades on it. Sometimes there are three blades, in which case they are of a smaller diameter and run a little slower, but the general practice is to have two blades. The beater gives the cotton 2,400 blows per minute at the rate of 1,200 revolutions per minute. During the time that one inch length of cotton emerges there will be about 8,000 blows given to it. It will be readily realized what terrific action must take place.

What happens very often (apart from the damage that may be done to the cotton due to the terrific hammering that the fibres received) is that the cotton emerging just over the pedaloise is wedged by the downward moving blade. This wedge action takes place frequently, and causes serious damage.

Another great sinner in respect of injuring cotton is the card, which is also somewhat brutal. The operation acts so that a large number of fibres must be broken or snapped, and also a large number must go through damaged by being cracked. If cracked fibres have any influence

at all they will certainly reduce the strength of the yarn, and they must

of necessity reduce the strength of the cloth. What effect they have on dyeing and printing the author could not say. — Canadian Textile Journal.

Yarn Production in Japan.

The agreement among Japanese cotton spinners to suspend the operation of spindles at least four days and nights each month expired at the end of September last. All the spinning mills are now working full time, granting only two holidays during a month, the 1st and the 15th except the Kanegafuchi and some other leading mills, which give three holidays a month. The increase in the production of yarn for October was 10,390 bales (4,156,000 pounds), making a total production for the month of 127,706 bales. This is the highest record in Japan.

The Osaka Jiji reports that the spinning companies in Japan have imported raw cotton in 1912 to the value of over \$50,000,000, but the demand for yarn at home and in China has continued very active, so active indeed that most spinning companies have sold forward the first half of 1913, with the result that they are well supplied with money. According to investigations made by the Osaka branch of the Bank of Japan, the total amount of money advanced at the end of October by banks in Osaka and Kobe on the raw cotton and cotton yarn held by the spinning companies stood at \$7,790,000, a decrease of \$4,100,000 on the figures at the end of the preceding month, and of \$420,000 on the figures at the end of October, 1911. From this fact, continues the Osaka Journal, it may be seen that the opinion which attributes the tension in the money market to the heavy importation of raw cotton is delusory.

Memorandum Book.

We acknowledge receipt of a very handsome pocket memorandum book from the Victor Shaw Ring Traveler Co., of Providence, R. I. They do a large business with the Southern mills and are represented in the South by A. B. Carter, of Athens, Ga.

About the Dyeing of Cotton Yarn.

(Continued from Page 7.)

to give to the yarns certain characteristics that are frequently desired, as a consequence certain forms of after-treatment are practised with the object of imparting the necessary character to the yarn. A soft and full handle on yarns dyed with the basic dyestuffs is imparted by treating in the cold with a 1-2 per cent solution of Turkey-red oil, squeezing, and drying at 40 to 50 deg. Cen.

Yarns dyed with the direct dyes are similarly influenced by adding

about 1 per cent of Turkey-red oil to the dyeing liquor.

Diazotised dyeings, sulphide dyeings, and those after-treated with metallic salts are treated, after dyeing, with a cold or hot 3 per cent solution of Marseilles soap for about half an hour, then in a one per cent solution of soda, washed in cold water free from lime, squeezed, and dried.

A somewhat better mixture for the after-treatment of the above-named dyeings is 2 per cent of coconut oil and 3 per cent of Marseilles soap after both have been boiled together with water.

This is very good for blacks, since it softens the yarn and fills out the depth of shade.

Scroop is imparted by souring, after frequent passage through a solution of soap, with acetic, tartaric, lactic, or formic acid.

Yarns dyed with the basic dyes are brightened in color by treating, after washing with an appropriate mixture of acetic or formic acid, glue, and potato flour or starch.

In the case of direct dyeings, a quantity of soap is added to the dyeing liquor along with the usual assistants, and the dyeing is then brightened in a fresh bath, after washing, either of 2 to 3 per cent of tartaric acid, 3 to 4 per cent of acetic acid, lactic acid, or formic acid, and $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent of gum, and potato starch. These methods are serviceable for mercerised and non-mercerised yarns. In some instances it is required that the yarn shall be weighted, and for this purpose starch pastes containing additions of such substances as syrup, glucose, magnesium chloride, glycerine, etc., are employed.

Hank yarns are usually manipulated with these mixtures, in skeins of about 1lb. at a time. Yarns in the form of cops or cross-spools, dyed in machines, are washed and treated in the machines with Turkey-red oil, Marseilles soap, or glycerine. The sizing of dyed cross-spools may also be accomplished on the dyeing machine.

It is necessary, however, that only well-dissolved sizes be used, such as starches modified by caustic soda. Before sizing, as much as possible must be removed from the cross-spools. Then a 1 per cent solution of tannin is run through the yarn and next a boiling size. The yarn must then be dried as rapidly as possible. The quality of the sizing depends greatly upon good drying.—Textile Recorder.

No Speaking Likeness.

"Why, Willie what are do drawing?" asked a teacher of one of his scholars.

"I'm drawing a picture of God." "But, Willie," said the teacher, "you musn't do that; nobody knows how God looks."

"Well, they will when I get this done," said Willie.—Ex.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 30

Delivering Premiums.

Judging by our experience with many of the postmasters of smaller towns in the South we feel that it is fortunate that a new administration is coming in and most of them will lose their jobs. We often have trouble in getting our journal properly delivered to subscribers and we never have any assurance that the Directory of Southern Cotton Mills and the other books which we give as premiums will be delivered to those to whom they are sent.

We recently sent three copies of the Directory in succession to a subscriber in a small Georgia town, but neither copy was delivered to him.

We cannot personally deliver these books and we ask our subscribers as a favor to notify us promptly when they do not receive the Directory or book which was promised them. We have an accurate system of sending out the premiums and always send them promptly but we have no way of knowing when they do not reach the subscriber.

The Tariff Hearing.

The thanks of the cotton manufacturers of the South are due to R. M. Miller, Jr., Stuart W. Cramer and Lewis W. Parker for the able manner in which they handled the question of the tariff revision on cotton yarns and cloth when they appeared before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress at Washington, D. C., last week.

The brief submitted by Mr. Miller as chairman of the tariff committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association appears in full on page 3 of this issue. It is short and to the point, but sets forth clearly the position and needs of the cotton manufacturers.

In making out the proposed schedule Mr. Miller's committee devoted a considerable time to investigating every item and have asked for only such protection as they believe to be fair and just.

Stuart W. Cramer represented the yarn manufacturers before the Ways and Means Committee and Lewis W. Parker appeared for the cloth manufacturers. The open and frank manner in which they answered all questions and the entire ab-

sence of any attempt at evasion made a distinct and what is generally considered to have been a very favorable impression upon Mr. Underwood and his associates.

The impression made by Messrs. Cramer and Parker is said to have been quite a contrast to that made by some of the New England manufacturers who insisted upon demanding high protection and testifying in behalf of same when it was absolutely known that no such protection would be given.

The committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association certainly adopted the wisest course when they showed a disposition to meet the Ways and Means committee with an open and frank statement of facts and to ask only for such protection as they could demonstrate to be necessary.

The committee of American Cotton Manufacturers' Association were unanimous in their opinion that specific duties were preferable to ad valorem but in view of a statement by Mr. Underwood that only ad valorem duties would be incorporated in the tariff bills, the proposed tariff were based on ad valorem duties.

Mr. Underwood had also made the statement that the tariff fixed by all schedules must be upon a competitive basis and that the Government must receive some revenue from every tariff that was specified.

In other words, Mr. Underwood made it plain that no prohibitive tariffs would be considered and Mr. Miller's committee kept this statement in mind when preparing the proposed schedule.

A special feature of the schedule submitted is that it goes up by nines instead of fives or tens as in other schedules. The object of this is to eliminate a very harmful practice of importers of bringing in 78's yarns and substituting them for 80's at a considerable saving in tariff and thereby placing the American mills on 80's at a disadvantage.

Another feature of the proposed schedule is that the tariff on cotton clothes does not take into consideration the picks per inch or widths of cloth but is based upon the yarns for which it is manufactured. The cloth tariff will be determined by the highest number of yarn that it contains whether that number be the warp or the filling.

While no man knows what action will finally be taken by Mr. Underwood and his Ways and Means Committee there is good reason to believe that the bill as finally introduced will not carry tariffs of much

less than that suggested by Mr. Miller's committee.

The cotton manufacturers of this country are entitled to a reasonable and fair tariff and as the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association has gone to the Ways and Means Committee on that basis we are hopeful that such a tariff will be granted. While some of the New England Cotton Manufacturers who were at Washington would not cooperate with Mr. Miller's committee there is no doubt that a large number of those who were not at Washington do approve of the brief and the schedule submitted.

Comparison of Duties.

Lewis W. Parker has prepared the following comparison of the duties on colored or dyed yarn fabrics under the Payne-Aldrich tariff and under the proposed new tariff. The figures are based on Tariff Board samples:

Sample number.	Payne-Aldrich Rate.	New proposed rate based on yarns content.
63 Chambray	35.18	30.00
68 Repp	39.34	30.00
71 Chambray	42.66	25.00
71 Chambray	42.66	25.00
73 Cheviot shirting	33.36	22.50
74 Madras	35.65	30.00
75 Gingham	35.92	35.00
76 Outing flannel	38.34	30.00
77 Ticking	49.98	22.50
78 Denim	42.50	22.50
79 Cotton Plaid	39.40	22.50
80 Fine gingham	41.98	35.00
81 Fine gingham	44.21	35.00
82 A. F. C. gingham	30.46	30.00
83 Fancy gingham	50.28	35.00
84 Tissue	43.68	40.00
85 Tissue	35.65	35.00
86 Fancy wash fabric	50.92	35.00
87 Tissue	55.48	40.00
88 Jacqu. wash fabric	52.65	45.00
89 Col. table damask	40.00	32.50
93 Jacquard figured upholstery	50.00	45.00
Total	927.58	697.50
Average duty	42.16	31.70

Southern Goods.

The quality of the fine goods which some of the Southern mills have been showing in the market, recently, has been the cause of some little comment. For several years, now, their ability to compete with the Northern mills in the manufacture of coarse goods has received wide publicity, but it is only of late that attention has been called to the quality of fine goods which some of the Southern mills have been turning out. Products of the Duncane Mills, of Greenville, S. C., and the Watts Mills of Laurens, S. C., are now being shown in the market, which will compare with similar fabrics made by any other mills, whether they are located in the North or the South.—Wool and Cotton Reporter.

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TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent
Charlotte, N. C.**COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES****MULES,
LOOMS.****PERSONAL NEWS**

C. Y. Young is now machinist at the Springstein Mills, Chester, S. C.

M. Corbin has resigned as engineer at the Seneca (S. C.) Mills.

E. W. Netherland is now filling a position as second hand at the Unity Spinning Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

Luther Patton of Greenville, S. C., has accepted a position with the Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C.

J. Lee Langton has accepted the position of manager of the Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C.

B. E. Willingham, of Columbus, Ga., is now overseer of weaving at the Oconee Mills, Dublin, Ga.

T. O. Ward has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Revolution Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

W. C. Brannon has resigned his position with the Clifton (S. C.) Mill store.

J. H. Bagwell has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Merrimack Mills, Huntsville, Ala.

R. A. Hughes has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Revolution Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

A. J. Anderson is now erecting machinery for the Crompton and Knowles Loom Works.

Burt Cunningham, of Aragon, Ga., is now fixing looms at the Steam Cotton Mills, Utica, N. Y.

W. C. Gibson has resigned as overseer of cloth room at the Walton Mills, Monroe, Ga.

Owen Gibson, has accepted the position of overseer of cloth room at the Walton Mills, Monroe, Ga.

Jack Higby, of Aragon, Ga., is now fixing looms at the Steam Cotton Mills, Utica, N. Y.

E. T. Rivers has accepted a position in the machine shop at the Oakland Mills, Columbia, S. C.

J. R. Sargee, of Clearwater, S. C., is now overseer of the cloth room at the Dixie Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

W. R. Thompson, of Newton, N. C., is now fixing looms at the Hamilton-Carhart Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

C. D. Harrison is now filling a position as second hand at the Lanett (Ala.) Cotton Mill.

J. A. Mauney of Walhalla, S. C., is now filling a position at Catechee, S. C.

I. W. Duncan has resigned as assistant machinist at the Springstein Mills, Chester, S. C.

W. H. Lanham has resigned his position at the Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

J. L. Morrow has resigned as machinist at the Springstein Mills, Chester, S. C.

A. L. Crissman has resigned his position with the Wenonah Mill, Lexington, N. C.

R. C. Quick is now night overseer of carding at the Jennings Mill, Lumberton, N. C.

W. H. Gibson has resigned as superintendent of the Hillsboro (Tex.) Mills, to accept a similar position at the Brazos Valley Mills, West Texas.

H. C. Butler has resigned as superintendent of the Caraleigh Mills, Raleigh, N. C.

J. W. Brewer, of Venable, N. C., has accepted a position in the spinning room of the Amazon Mills, Thomasville, N. C.

Z. M. Rutledge has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in No. 2 weave room at the Merrimack Mills, Huntsville, Ala.

P. F. Adams, of Lancaster, S. C., is now second hand of night spinning at the Anchor Mills, Huntersville, N. C.

W. A. Stamey, of Newton, N. C., is now overseer of carding and spinning at the Clyde Mills, of that place.

E. S. Tramwell, formerly overseer of spinning at the Lydia Mill, Clinton, S. C., is now overseer of carding at the Walhalla (S. C.) Mills.

P. J. Verhue has resigned as overseer of carding at the Eureka Mills, Lincolnton, N. C., and is now located in Charleston, S. C.

D. E. West has resigned as superintendent of the Belmont Mills, Shelby, N. C., and moved to South Carolina.

C. L. Kilby has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at the Catawba Mills, Newton, N. C.

L. R. Gilbert has been promoted from overseer of carding and spinning to superintendent of the Caraleigh Mills, Raleigh, N. C.

James Daniel has accepted the position of overseer of beaming at the Whittier Mills, Chattahoochee, Ga.

C. B. Henderson has been promoted from section hand to overseer of weaving at the Franklin Mills, Greer, S. C.

C. S. Smart, superintendent of the Erwin Mills, Cooleemee, N. C., has been on a hunting trip in eastern North Carolina.

J. B. Smith has been promoted from section hand to second hand at the Dickson Mills, Laurinburg, N. C.

W. N. Wilson has resigned as assistant superintendent of the Maple Mills, Dillon, S. C., and moved to Gastonia, N. C.

A. D. Stephens has been promoted from head loom fixer to second hand in weaving at the Trion (Ga.) Mills.

B. E. Willingham has resigned as second hand in No. 1 weaving at the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co., to become overseer of weaving at the Oconee River Mills, Dublin, Ga.

W. T. Moore has resigned as overseer of spinning and spooling at the Sherman (Tex.) Mills, to become superintendent of the Hillsboro (Tex.) Mills.

T. H. Sahans, has resigned as second hand at the Dilling Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C., to accept a position with the Dixie Spindle and Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

J. T. South has resigned as overseer of beaming at the Whittier Mills, Chattahoochee, Ga., to become long chain beamer at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Geo. B. Lee has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Lexington (S. C.) Mfg. Co., to accept a position with the Glencoe Mills, Columbia, S. C.

J. H. Mattison has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Brogan Mills, Anderson, S. C., to accept a similar position with the Merchants Cotton Co., Montreal, Can.

Lester Duncan has resigned as section hand in the spinning room of the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mills to accept a similar position with the Belton (S. C.) Mills.

K. W. Ware has resigned as second hand in weaving in No. 2 room of the Merrimack Mills, Huntsville, Ala., to become overseer of weaving at Aragon, Ga.

Jas. Airy has resigned his position as sample loom fixer at the Alta Vista (Va.) Cotton Mills to become overseer of weaving at the Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.

C. H. Lockman has been promoted from second hand in No. 1 weave room of the Merrimack Mills, Huntsville, Ala., to overseer of weaving in No. 2 room of the same mill.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16**Superintendents
and Overseers****Athens Mfg. Co.,****Athens, Ga.**

J. F. Lockey Superintendent
J. R. Bevers Carder
L. T. Sanford, Spinning and Twisting
William Prater Master Mechanic

Coosa River Spinning Co.,**Bon Air, Ala.**

J. F. Kersey Superintendent
J. A. Rhodes Carder
J. F. Thompson Spinner
W. W. Leach Master Mechanic

Winder Mills,**Winder, Ga.**

C. O. Edwards Superintendent
S. C. Kinney Carder and Spinner
J. J. Roberts Weaver
— — — — — Hellams Master Mechanic

Georgia Mfg. Co.,**Barnesville, Ga.**

W. J. Oates Superintendent
Will Morrison Carder
E. F. Oates Spinner
Henry Rodgers Spooling & Winding
J. P. Bell Master Mechanic

Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.,**Ware Shoals, S. C.**

W. C. Cobb Superintendent
A. F. Briggs Carder
R. F. Bagwell Spinner
J. B. Mitchell Weaver
E. A. Cobb Cloth Room
M. L. Bannon Master Mechanic

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Roanoke, Ala.—The Roanoke Cotton Mills are installing a new boiler.

Forest City, N. C.—It is reported that a new knitting mill will be located at this place.

Randleman, N. C.—The large new boilers for the Deep River Mills have arrived and will be installed at once.

Rockwell, N. C.—The Barringer Mfg. Co. is installing 1,000 additional spindles and an 80 horse power Cole boiler.

Brenham, Tex.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the South Texas Cotton Mills a dividend of 6 per cent was declared and the same officers were re-elected.

Dickson, Tenn.—The Anderson Hardware Co., of this place, is interested in a plan to establish a cordage plant, the product of which is to be cotton rope.

Durham, N. C.—The Durham Hosiery Mills has awarded contract to Tucker & Laxton, of Charlotte, for an electrical plant to be installed at their Chapel Hill plant.

Lexington, N. C.—The new Bel-Vi-Dere Mills have placed an order with Fred H. White of Charlotte, Southern agent of the Stafford Company, for 700 Ideal automatic looms.

McColl, S. C.—The directors of the Marlboro Cotton Mills held their regular quarterly meeting here on last Wednesday morning. The usual dividend of one and one-half per cent was declared.

Baltimore, Md.—The International Cotton Mills Corporation, former Cotton Duck Corp., has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution, preparatory to a reorganization of the concern's finances, according to plans recently announced.

Pendleton, S. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pendleton Mfg. Co. will be held on February 10th. Officers for the coming year will be elected and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

Fairmont, W. Va.—The Barnesville Manufacturing Co., makers of woolen goods, will build an addition to their plant and install eight new looms, two sets of cards, one spinning frame, and accompanying machinery.

Eatonton, Ga.—At a special meeting for the purpose Thursday night of last week the city council authorized the mayor to sign a contract with the Putnam Mills and Power Company for street lighting until January 1st, 1914, on a basis of \$1,450 per annum.

Rock Mills, Ala.—The Webadkee Mills were closed for several days last week while turning water into the new dam, which has just been completed.

Union, S. C.—Thirty shares of common stock of the Glen-Lowry Mfg. Co. were sold at auction here this week, some of it bringing \$105 per share. Ninety shares of preferred stock of the company were also sold, some of these shares selling for \$90 per share.

Stevenson, Ala.—The Stevenson Cotton Mills is increasing the length of their plant by an 80 foot addition, by 70 feet wide, one story, of mill construction. They will install additional spooling, twisting, reeling and winding machinery. The Stevenson Co. is also installing fire protection and humidifying systems.

Columbus, Ga.—John B. Schnell has purchased the interest of E. P. Dismukes in the Southern Overall Co., of this city, and is now the sole owner of the business. The Southern Overall Co. purchased the overall and shirt department from the Georgia Manufacturing Co., about two years ago and has been in successful operation since that time.

Hickory, N. C.—J. D. Elliott, J. W. Hartsfield, Frank Henderson and others have organized a shirt and overall factory. Mr. Hartsfield, who is from Wake Forest, will be business manager of this factory, which will employ about 25 women and girls at a wage of \$1 to \$1.50 a day.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Garnett Andrews, vice president and treasurer of the Richmond Hosiery Mills, reports that last year's business was very much ahead of that in 1911, that 1913 is starting out very much better than 1912.

This company also has a factory at Rossville, Ga. It employs over 1,000 people.

Westminster, S. C.—The Oconee Mills declared dividend number one on January 14. They declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on common stock. The company has been paying an annual dividend of 7 per cent on preferred stock.

The mill has enjoyed a successful year and begins the new year under most favorable circumstances.

Dayton, Tenn.—J. T. Crawford, G. W. Spivey and E. T. Waterhouse, who were contemplating the organization of a knitting mill company, as noted, have deferred action in the matter until next spring. By postponing the organization of the mill the company will be able to be financed on a higher plane than at first contemplated. The capital will be about \$100,000.

Albemarle, N. C.—F. C. Niblock of Concord, N. C., has a contract for the erection of 20 houses for the Wiscasset Mills. They will be three and four room cottages.

Lilesville, N. C.—J. W. Kaneer, formerly manager of the Vass (N. C.) Cotton Mills has located at this place and proposes to build a mill. It is not definitely stated whether it will be a spinning or a knitting mill.

Anderson, S. C.—The picker room of the batting mill of T. Q. Anderson, in the Blue Ridge yard, was destroyed by fire about midnight Saturday night. There was some machinery in the small house and this was ruined. Mr. Anderson's loss will be about \$300 as the building and its contents were ruined. There was no insurance on the property. The resolutions were adopted:

LaGrange, Ga.—The Dixie Mills will erect a two-story, 136-foot addition to their plant. The plans for the new building are being drawn by Park A. Dallis, of Atlanta, Ga., and the contract for the construction work has been let to Gallivan Bros. Building Co., of Greenville, S. C. The new addition will provide space for the installation of 13,000 new spindles. The mill is at present operating 19,008 spindles, their product being drills and duck.

Concord, N. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Gibson Manufacturing Company was held recently. The reports of the officers showed the affairs of the company to be in good shape and a 4 per cent semi-annual dividend was declared. Officers were elected as follows: President, J. W. Cannon; vice-president, E. C. Barnhardt; secretary and treasurer, A. R. Howard.

Mr. E. C. Barnhardt, Jr., was elected a director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. R. E. Gibson.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Citizens of the Sequatchie Valley are agitating the erection of a cotton or hosiery mill at Sequatchie. A great many of the young girls, in fact whole families, leave that section to seek work in the mill in Chattanooga and South Pittsburg, Tenn., and Rossville, Ga., and to prevent this the elderly people are devising plans whereby they may get employment at home.

It is a citizens' movement entirely. Stock is being taken in limited degree at present, but it is believed as interest grows in the movement the matter will be pushed to a successful conclusion. It is proposed to build a plant of moderate capacity, and enlarge the plant as growth of business warrants.

Concord, N. C.—A settlement has been made in the Roberta Mfg Co. which was burned in 1910 by the payment by the insurance companies of \$52,369. This sum was paid in to the clerk by five different fire insurance and assurance companies. The supreme court decided last month that the companies represented by C. N. G. Butt & Co., of Charlotte, were the ones whose policies are valid and that these companies were responsible for the amount. There was a strongly fought case in the courts as to whether this firm or the J. K. Patterson & Co., of Concord, held the policies. The argument was over an exchange of policies. The Roberta Mills, the court held, had never signed the final papers with the Concord company, and that the papers held in the Charlotte agency were good and binding, and that the mills were entitled to recover on these policies.

Salisbury, N. C.—I. Littman has received a charter for the Littman Mills, Inc. The new industry has an authorized capital of \$50,000, with \$12,500 paid in. The plant will turn out a line of cotton novelties and will employ high-grade help. The line of goods will be different from anything that is now manufactured in this section.

Part of the machinery has arrived and is now being placed and the rest of the equipment will be here in a few days. The plant will be steam-driven and will be operated in the buildings formerly used by the Grace Mills. The buildings have been completely overhauled and put into the best of repair, hardwood floors have been put in, and everything has been done to make the buildings modern.

The buildings are owned by Mr. Littman and the value of them is not included in the paid-in capital. This plant will be quite an addition to the industrial activity of the city. It will be under the management of Mr. Littman.

Opelika, Ala.—The annual balance sheet of the Opelika Cotton Mills for the year ending with December, 1912, shows assets as follows: Real estate, \$90,986; machinery, \$204,481; cotton, stock in process, yarn and supplies, \$37,755; cash and debts receivable, \$34,388; total, \$367,612.

The liabilities balance as follows: Capital, \$132,000; bonds, \$69,000; accounts and bills payable, \$38,685; reserve for depreciation, \$25,000; net undivided profits, -102,927; total, \$367,612.

According to the above report, the plant valuation, consisting of real estate and machinery, is placed at \$295,469. Of this plant value, \$91,000 is set against real estate, leaving nearly \$205,000 for the machinery. This mill has between 15,000 and 20,000 ring spindles; 4,000 twisting spindles and the product consists of

30s and 40s weaving and knitting yarns. Its authorized capital is \$150,000, of which \$132,000 is subscribed for. The capitalization of this plant is only about \$8 per spindle.

Gastonia, N. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Arlington Cotton Mills was held recently. Directors were chosen for the ensuing year as follows: L. L. Jenkins, J. Lee Robinson, H. M. Cleveland, D. R. LaFar, C. E. Adams, L. F. Groves and W. W. Glenn. The last named is the only new member, having been elected to succeed L. L. Hardin. All of the old officers were re-elected as follows: L. L. Jenkins, president; L. F. Groves, treasurer and general manager; J. Lee Robinson, vice-president; W. W. Glenn, secretary. Reports from the officers showed that this mill has had a satisfactory year. The product was changed last January from carded yarn to Sea Islands and combed peelers. During the year three new combers were added to the equipment, the warehouse facilities were enlarged and six new tenement houses were built. The usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent was paid January 1st.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—The manufacturing plant of the British Woolen Mills Company will be moved to Winston-Salem from Baltimore, according to Mr. Foreman Thomas, principal owner and manager of the company. And if carried out the factory will be in full operation here within the next 60 days.

The factory will be located in the second and third floors of the building now occupied by the branch office of the company on Fourth street across from the municipal building.

The new concern will give employment to 32 expert tailors and a number of other subordinates. The factory will have a capacity of 150 suits made to measure a week, and the capacity will be increased as the business grows.

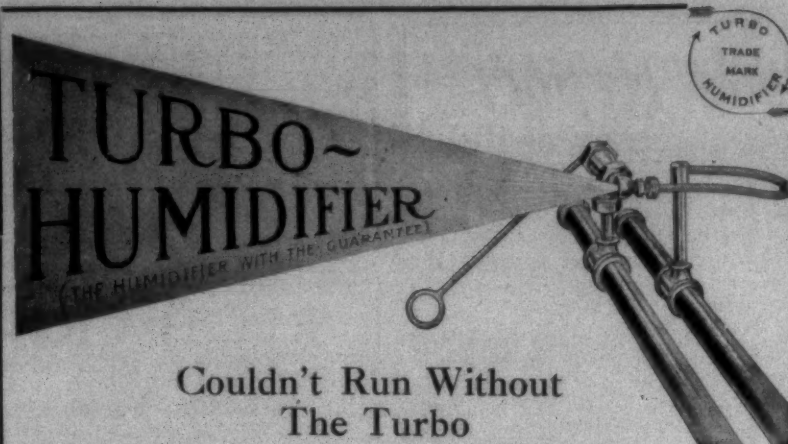
Want a Textile School for Greenville.

The mill people of Greenville are very much interested in securing a textile training school for their town and are asking the South Carolina Legislature to establish one.

At a meeting held recently the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas the great advantage and benefit to the cotton mill people from a branch school teaching the textile arts is evident to any person who will carefully consider the subject.

"And, whereas, the representatives of the cotton mill population



Couldn't Run Without The Turbo

Any good humidifier might have this said of it, but this story happens to be about

THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

Said one Super: "We couldn't have run last year without the Turbo. I know that sounds funny to you because we got along without it for so many years; but in 1911 while the cotton crop was large it was poor. Moreover, we didn't get what we ordered; were just as apt to have 718 inch staple run in with 1 1-8 inch as not. The Turbo kept us going. I proved it several times by shutting 'em down for a couple of hours.

Get Turbofied—and satisfied.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 32 West Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.
B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

in and around the city of Greenville are assembled at Woodside Mill, this January 17, 1913, in a mass meeting to consider the advisability of urging upon the Greenville delegation in the state legislature to take steps to procure the establishment in or near the city of Greenville of some such textile school.

"Now, be it resolved by said mass meeting that our said delegation from this county is hereby earnestly urged to use all of its efforts to secure the establishment of a school or schools, for the mill workers of this state.

"Resolved, second, That we consider that this request on our part is a simple demand for justice, since all classes of people are receiving education along other lines to fit them for the various classes of work in which they are engaged, except the cotton mill operatives, and they are compelled to struggle for preparation by the tedious performance of daily duties; and also by studying through correspondence schools, which at best are but poor assistance."

The following mills of Greenville county were represented at the mass meeting: Camperdown, Duncan, Westervell, Brandon, Mills, Woodside, Monaghan, American Spinning Company, Poe, Carolina and Conestee. Piedmont was to have sent a delegation, but the bad condition of the roads between that town and Greenville made the trip through the country impossible.

"Hoboes" Took French Leave.

Two hoboes, who had built up a fire and were sleeping in the woodshed of the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga., wood yard last Tuesday night, were taken in charge by Yard Watchman Childress, but when the night man carried them to Master Mechanic Vantassie's home to ascertain what disposal to make of them, they settled the matter while the watchman was pulling the door bell, by making a dash for liberty.

Watchman Childress took a round of shots at the two fleeing men as they ran towards the store, but they escaped unhurt.

A New Interpretation.

Minister—We never fully realize the full value of anything until we lose it.

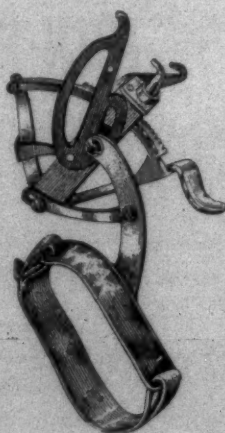
Bereaved Widow—That's so; especially if the thing lost is insured. —Exchange.

The Head of the House.

"I want to see the head of the house," said the agent at the door. "Ye'll have to come back later," said the new maid. "The boss is up stairs sleepin' ut off."—Ex.

The Byrd Knotter

Price \$20.00



Simple of Operation
Durability Guaranteed

Small Repair Cost

Byrd Manufacturing Co.
DURHAM, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—As a result of the peculiar problem which is confronting the buyers, there was only conservative trading in the cotton goods market last week. With the possibility of a sharp downward revision of the tariff on hand, and the present scarcity of goods, the lot of cotton goods buyers was rather an unhappy one.

The jump in spot cotton on the last day of the week served to still further strengthen the staple goods market and buyers did less talking about high prices. Trading was moderate and mostly for immediate needs. The advance in staple gingham brought out some protest from buyers, but manufacturers simply refused to take any further business for late delivery except at an advance. New orders are coming through from several quarters at the advance and additional business is due.

So far as business in this field was concerned, the opening of fall lines of cotton flannels and napped goods attracted considerable attention. Merchandise of this nature in the hands of both buyers and sellers was evidently light, and some good buying was reported, in spite of advances in price and tariff uncertainties. Domets and other napped goods moved well, merchants placing a good volume of new orders and confirming tentative orders placed before the naming of prices. Eight-ounce tickings of a staple nature were advanced three-quarters of a cent a yard about midweek, following recent good buying, and certain lines of staple gingham were put up a half-cent a yard about the same time. Some lines of cotton blankets have already been sold up and withdrawn.

Dress gingham were in good request for fall delivery. Wash goods business received from the road was said to have shown an appreciable picking up, the retailers apparently being short of goods and looking for better merchandise than earlier in the season. While more or less uncertainty regarding future business from China was felt in the export end of the market, pending the settlement of the Chinese loan difficulties, there was not much change in the general situation. Merchandise for immediate or near-by delivery was well taken where it could be supplied, but future business showed little that was new. The strike in the garment industries held up the general trade somewhat, though some of the cutters showed more disposition to receive shipments of cottons than was the case a week ago.

The cotton goods schedule continues to occupy the attention of the trade, as indications point to a more radical reduction in the duties than was generally expected. What with the strike and tariff talk it is difficult for either the manufacturer or buyer to get much of an idea what future requirements will

be, or to make it safe to provide against what will be needed. Print cloths in wide goods are moving, with the market well cleaned up on 39-inch 68x72s, and further offers on a basis of 5½ cents.

Trading in the Fall River print cloth markets showed a market improvement the latter part of last week. Early in the week, inquiry was light and a few sales were recorded, but bidders became quite active the last few days and there were fair sized sales, though in small lots. Buyers sought concessions, and reductions of a sixteenth of a cent were made on some styles for small lots. Manufacturers look for a further increase in activity. The market at present is not strong, but moderate buying will quickly strengthen it, because there is little accumulation of goods and the mills are still considerably behind normal production. The demand has been mostly for spot deliveries and through February and March. Mills are pretty well sold up through March, and some have placed a few contracts through April. Odds comprised most of the goods sold, including both wide and narrow. The total sales were 130,000 pieces, 50,000 being spots.

Prices were quoted as follows:
Print cloths, 28-in, sta. . . . 4 ..
28in., 60x60s 3% ..
4-yard, 80x80s 7 7%
Gray goods, 39-in., 67x72. 5% ..
38½-inch, standard 5%
Brown drills, standard. . . . 8% ..
Sheetings, southern, std. 8 8%
3-yard 7% 7%
4-yard, 56x60s 6% ..
Denims, 9-ounce 14 to 17
Stark, 8-ounce, duck . . . 14 ..
Standard fancy prints. . . 5% ..
Fine dress gingham. . . . 7 to 9%
Kid finished cambric. . . 4½ to 4%

Visible Supply of American Cotton.

January 17, 1913.	4,754,861
Previous week	4,999,419
This date last year.	4,908,938

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, Jan. 24.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, January 24, were compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange.

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	This Yr.
Port receipts.	163,148
Overland to mills and Canada.	30,410
Southern mill takings (est.)	80,000
Loss of stock at interior.	19,495
Brought in sight for week.	254,063
TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.	
Port receipts.	7,656,068
Overland to mills and Canada.	634,376
Southern mill takings (est.)	1,725,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1.	625,303
Brought into sight thus far for season.	10,640,747

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

When you enjoy the economy of lubrication provided by



you discover that increased production means a great deal more than a slightly lower lubricant expense.

Figure out the saving involved in a 50% reduction of oil stains in your Carding, Twisting and Spinning. Then write us for test samples of NON-FLUID OIL for Comb-boxes, Roll Necks and Twister Rings.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.

165 Broadway, NEW YORK

BOSSON & LANE

Manufacturing Chemists

Specialties for the Textile Trade

Works and Office

ATLANTIC, MASS.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa. — Last week showed a moderate demand for small quantities of yarn for spot or prompt deliveries. There were a few sales of 25,000 to 50,000 pounds of both knitting and weaving yarns, but nearly all of them made to manufacturers outside the market. The new business so far for this month has not shown a very large total, but deliveries on old contracts have been good and they have charged up a fair volume.

Reports from the manufacturers of underwear show a good business. There has not been any increase in the stocks of goods, and although the season so far has been unfavorable to heavy weights, they do not believe there will any left over of importance at the end of the season, as the stock was light at the beginning and neither jobbers or retailers plunged in buying.

The demand for fine two-ply combed yarns is rather slow, as users say prices are so high that they cannot afford to buy them. It is thought that a number of spinners in the South and East need business at once, that is if the prices they are willing to take for prompt deliveries mean anything. A high grade 80-2 Eastern twist yarn was offered for 76 cents, whereas a month ago the same yarn was held for 80 cents.

Weavers continue in their policy of buying from hand to much and there is not much probability of their changing until yarn prices go to a lower level. There has been an advance made in almost every line in this market, but in no case has the advance in price been sufficient to cover the increased cost of manufacturing. In spite of this, new orders are coming in in small lots.

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	20	—21
10s	20	1-2-21
12s	21	—21 1-2
14s	21	1-2—
16s	22	—
20s	23	—
26s	25	—
30s	28	—

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	20	1-2-21
10s	21	1-2—
12s	21	1-2—
14s	21	1-2-22
16s	21	1-2-22
20s	23	1-2-24
24s	25	—25 1-2
26s	26	—
30s	28	—28 1-2
40s	38	—
50s	50	—

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-4	20	—20 1-2
8-4 slack	20	1-2—
9-4 slack	20	1-2—
8-3 hard twist	19	1-2—

Southern Single Warps:

8s	20	1-2—
10s	21	—
12s	21	1-2—
14s	21	1-2-22
16s	22	—22 1-2
20s	23	—
24s	24	—25 1-2
26s	25	—25 1-2
30s	28	—
40s	36	—37

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	21	—
10s	21	1-2—
12s	21	1-2-22
14s	22	—22 1-2
16s	23	—
20s	24	—
24s	25	1-2—
26s	26	—26 1-2
30s	28	—28 1-2
40s	38	—
50s	45	—

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones

8s	20	1-2-21
10s	21	—21 1-2
12s	21	1-2-22
14s	22	—22 1-2
16s	22	1-2-23
18s	23	—23 1-2
20s	23	1-2—
22s	23	1-2-24
24s	24	—
26s	24	1-2-25
30s	25	1-2—

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins:

20s	26	1-2—
22s	27	—
24s	27	1-2—
26s	28	—28 1-2
30s	30	—31
36s	35	—36
40s	40	—
50s	47	—48
60s	50	—51

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	29	1-2-30
24s	30	1-2-31
30s	34	—34 1-2
40s	41	—
50s	47	—50
60s	57	—59

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	31	—32
24s	33	—
30s	35	1-2-36
40s	45	—46
50s	48	—50
60s	57	—60
70s	69	—71
80s	77	—88

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stock
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High Grade Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. M., S. C.	33	...
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	35	...
Amer. Spinning Co., S. C.	154	...
Anderson C. M., S. C., pf	90	...
Aragon Mills, S. C.	...	65
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	91	...
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	100	...
Augusta Factory, Ga.	40	...
Avondale Mills, Ala.	115	120
Belton Cot. Mills, S. C.	100	...
Brandon Mills, S. C.	75	85
Brogan Mills, S. C.	61	...
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	51	...
Capital Cot. Mills, S. C.	85	...
Chiquola Mills, S. C.	...	100
New issue	100	...
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	85	...
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C. pf	100	...
Clifton Cot. Mills, S. C.	125	...
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	...
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92 1/4	100
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	...
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	75	...
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	...
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	75	...
Drayton Mills, S. C.	800	...
Eagle & Phenix M., Ga.	85	100
Easley Cotton Mills, S. C.	165	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	25	50
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	100	...
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	65	70
Exposition C. Mills, Ga.	210	...
Fairfield C. Mills, S. C.	70	...
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	72	...
Gainesville Cotton Mills, Ga., common	65	...
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	141	...
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	...
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	86	...
Gluck Mills, S. C.	80	...
Granby Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	...
Granby C. M., S. C., pf	...	...
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	140	145
Greenwood C. Mills, S. C.	57	...
Grendel Mills, S. C.	100	103
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	102	...
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	170	...
Inman Mills, S. C.	105	...
Inman Mills, S. C., pf	100	...
Jackson Mills, S. C.	95	...
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	80	86
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C.	130	...
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C., preferred	98	...
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	70	75
Laurens C. Mills, S. C.	120	...
Limestone C. Mills, S. C.	145	...
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	60	...
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	60	75
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	...
Mollohon Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	...
Monarch Cot. Mills, S. C.	110	...
Monaghan Mills, S. C.	...	...
Newberry C. Mills, S. C.	135	140
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	135	...
Norris C. Mills, S. C.	102	...
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	90	...

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Arista	80	...
Avon	100	...
Brookside	112	...
Brown, common	115	...
Brown, preferred	100	...
Cabarrus	125	130
Cannon	120	150
Chadwick-Hoskins	90	...
Do. Pref.	101	...
Clara	110	...
Cliffside	180	200
Cora	140	...
Efird	106	125
Erwin	123	125
Erwin pref.	105	...
Gaston	90	...
Gibson	95	100
Gray	121	...
Florence	124	...
Highland Park	181	185
Henrietta Mills	150	155
Loray	10	...
Loray, preferred	90	92
Lowell	181	...
Lumberton	251	...
Marion Mfg. Co.	100	...
Mooresville	142	150
Modena	100	...
Nakomis	200	...
Patterson	120	126
Raleigh	100	104
Roanoke	155	...
Williamson	125	...
Wiscasset	105	...
Woodlawn	102	...
Olympia Mills, S. C., pf	...	...
Parker Cotton Mills, guaranteed	100	100&int
preferred	60	...
common	20	...
Orr Cot. Mills, S. C.	91	...
Ottaray Mills, S. C.	100	...
Oconee Mills, common	100	...
Oconee Mills, pf	100	& in.
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	105
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pf	100	& in.
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	...
Pickens C. Mills, S. C.	100	...
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	144	160
Poe F. W.) Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	115
Richland C. M., S. C., pf	...	...
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25	...
Roanoke Mills, S. C.	140	160
Saxon Mill, S. C.	120	...
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	64	...
Spartan Mills, S. C.	110	115
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	260	...
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	72	...
Union-Buffalo Mills, S. C., 1st pf	45	...
Union-Buffalo Mills, S. C., 2nd pf	10	...
Victor Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	...
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	85
Warren Mfg. Co., pf	100	...
Watts Mills, S. C.	70	...
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	97	...
Williamston Mills, S. C.	115	...
Woodruff C. Mills, S. C.	95	...
Woodside C. Mills, S. C.	...	...

Personal Items

J. D. Beaty of Manchester, Ga., is now grinding cards at Aragon, Ga.

W. H. Lloyd has been promoted to overseer of spinning at the Caraleigh Mill, Raleigh, N. C.

D. G. Patterson has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Leaksville Mills, Spray, N. C.

John Lytle has been promoted to night superintendent of Mill No. 3, McAdenville, N. C.

J. E. Kirk has been promoted to overseer of carding at the Caraleigh Mills, Raleigh, N. C.

W. R. Goodwin has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand at the Pelham (Ga.) Mills.

R. O. Hallenbeck, of Charleston, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C.

R. E. McFadden* has resigned as secretary of the Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., and will move to Tucson, Ariz.

J. W. Kaneer, formerly superintendent of the Vass (N. C.) Cotton Mill has moved to Lilesville, N. C., where he proposes to build a mill.

F. E. Yarborough has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Springstein Mills, Chester, S. C., and will farm this year.

W. M. Preddy has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Leaksville Mills, Spray, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Patterson Mills, Rosemary, N. C.

Jos. E. Gant, of Altamahaw, N. C., has not accepted the position of secretary of the Locke Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C., as we stated through error last week.

General Davis.

J. M. Davis, superintendent of the Newberry (S. C.) Cotton Mills should hereafter be addressed as General Davis, having been appointed Quartermaster General of South Carolina State Guard, by Gov. Blease.

General Davis served one term in the South Carolina legislature and has been prominent in his section of the state.

Death From Self-Inflicted Wound.

Ollie Harris, a watchman at Monarch Mills, Union, S. C., who shot himself recently, died last Friday from the effect of the self-inflicted wound. It was known from the first that the wound was a serious one and the man's condition well-nigh hopeless. But for several days it looked as if he would recover. He leaves a wife and five children.

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Repairing A Specialty

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CHARLES A. O'NEIL, Agt. and Mgr.

Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST

Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.

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T. M. COSTELLO

A. M. GUILLET

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Write today for Samples and full details.



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SACO, MAINE



GLORIA WARP SIZE

A PREPARATION adapted to prints and medium counts. It is also especially recommended for Short Chain-Sizing. The quality of tallow used in the manufacture of this product avoids the necessity of any addition of tallow. It is difficult to find a Size that will give equal satisfaction to both the weaver and beamer. Users of GLORIA WARP SIZE will overcome complaints from either department, and will find it gives general satisfaction throughout their mill. Its softening qualities are unexcelled.

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CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Report on Linters.

Washington, D. C.—Linters obtained by the reginning of cotton seed from the crop of 1912 prior to January 1, 1913, amounted to 356,074 bales, the census bureau has announced.

California Cotton.

Conservative estimates place the value of the 1912 cotton yield of the Imperial Valley in southern California at \$500,000. It is expected the 1913 output will amount to \$3,000,000. The cotton grown in the Imperial Valley is said to be of a finer grade than that grown in the Southern States, and the yield per acre twice as large.

Electrification of Textile Factories.

In the textile trade the individual driving of looms is coming into great favor, and thousands of motors are being sold for this purpose. The individual drive for spinning machines is not generally recommended, and group driving seems generally preferred. While there is an increasing demand for electric motors for group driving, the wholesale electrification of spinning mills has not yet begun.—Electric Journal.

Mill Operative Attempts Murder.

On Monday morning, just as the Dan River Mill, Danville, Va., was being started up, J. N. Sykes, an operative in the plant, attempted to murder his wife, by firing at her twice with a revolver at close range. One bullet went wild, but the other inflicted an ugly flesh wound in the woman's breast. It is thought that she will recover, although the wound is serious. While Sykes was grappling with his wife in No. 2 weave room, where the affair occurred, J. R. Burton, the overseer of the room, ran up and seized Sykes, holding him until an officer arrived. It appears that domestic disagreement between the two was the cause of the trouble.

"Byrdie, are you saving anything for a rainy day?"

"Yes, mother. I never wear my silk stockings around the house."

The Process.

A revival was being held at a small colored Baptist church in southern Georgia. At one of the meetings the evangelist, after an earnest but fruitless exhortation requested all of the congregation who wanted their souls washed white as snow to stand up. One old darky remained sitting.

"Don' yo' want y' soul washed w'ite as snow, Brudder Jones?"

"Mah soul done been washed w'ite as snow, pahson."

"Whah wuz yo' soul washed w'ite as snow, Brudder Jones?"

"Over yander to de Methodis' chu'ch acrost de railroad."

"Lawd God, Brudder Jones, yo' soul wan't washed—hit were dry-cleaned."—Ex.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature. The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Feature of the Southern Textile Bulletin and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other Journal.

Help Wanted.

Summerville Cotton Mills want spinners, spoolers, doffers and weavers for night work. We expect to start our mill running nights some time near February 1st, and will want full set of help. Apply to E. Montgomery, Supt., Summerville, Ga.

Wanted.

Wet twister, 160 spindles.

3 1/2 inch ring

Creel for 4-ply or 5-ply z

7 inch lift.

State general condition and price per spindle. Address No. 1024, care The Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Want a thoroughly competent man to grade cotton and do general office work, such as keep books, etc. The right price to the right man. No jacklegs need apply. Address No. 1022, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Machinery For Sale.

1 Cohoes slasher, 2 cylinders, 2 boxes.

1 Curtis & Marble brushing and shearing machine.

1 Curtis & Marble folder.

1 Curtis & Marble cloth inspection table.

1 knuckle joint heavy power cloth press.

1 bell driven Tolhurst hydro extractor.

All of the above machinery is in good condition and has been used only a short time. Address

Box 903,
Charlotte, N. C.

Loom Fixer Wanted.

Want a first class loom fixer on Stafford automatics. A good position for a hustler in North Carolina mill.

Address No. 1023.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$3.00 per day. Have been overseer 14 years, 11 years in one room. Now employed but can change on two weeks' notice. No. 271.

WANT position as overseer spinning in large room. 20 years' experience. Have been in charge of large room for 5 years. Now overseer of 50,000-spindle room. Reason for changing do not like location. Age 30. Married. Best of references. Can change on two weeks' notice. No. 272.

WANT position as overseer weaving, plain or fancies. Can do own designing and know plain Draper or box looms. Long experience and best of reference. Age 37. Married. Now employed as designer and overseer of weaving in a S. C. mill with over 1,600 looms on plains and fancies. Can change on short notice. No. 273.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Now employed and have had long experience. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 274.

WANT position as overseer of finishing. Have had long experience on a wide range of goods and am an expert on starches and gums. Good references. Address No. 275.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or carder and spinner in large mill. Am now employed as carder and spinner in 10,000-spindle mill, but would accept better position. Practical experience, and have taken Scranton, Pa., textile course. Address No. 276.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weaving in large mill. Now employed but prefer to change about first of year. Ten years' experience as overseer. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 277.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$2.75 per day. Have had long experience and now employed. Good reference. Address No. 278.

WANT position as overseer of card room. Prefer a North or South Carolina mill. Now employed but wish to change. Experienced and can furnish good references. Address No. 279.

WANT position as carder and spinner or superintendent of yarn mill. Will not accept less than \$3.00 per day. Have long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 280.

WANT position as overseer spinning, married, strictly sober. Practical as well as technical man. 14 years experience in carding and spinning. Now employed in room of 32,000 spindles could change on short notice. No. 281.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed but wish to change. Have had good experience on both white and colored goods and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 282.

WANT position as superintendent of sheet and pillow-case factory or assistant superintendent of bleaching of both. Can furnish good references No. 284.

Want position as superintendent or superintendent and manager of either yarn or plain cloth mill. Now running a hosiery yarn mill. Competent and reliable. Can invest some capital in good proposition. Address No. 285.

WANT position as carder and spinner on night or day run. Have filled present position as carder and spinner for five years. Can furnish good references and get quality and quantity. Address No. 286.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. Experience on both long and short staples and yarns from 2's to 100's. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 287.

WANT position as superintendent, experienced in both weave and yarn mills. Have held present position as superintendent for five years. Middle age man, strictly sober and know how to get results. Would like take stock in new mill. Present employers as reference. Address No. 288.

WANT position as overseer of carding or overseer of spinning or carder and spinner. 14 years' experience as overseer. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 289.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on both white and colored work, checks and dobby. Have been overseer for 10 years. Married. Good references. Address No. 290.

WANT position as overseer of weaving at not less than \$3.00 per day. Good references as to ability, character and qualifications to manage help. Have completed a course with the International School of Correspondence on weaving. Now employed. Address No. 291.

WANT position as cloth room overseer. Now employed, but can change on short notice. Experi-

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enced on white goods. Can do my own fixing when necessary. Best of references. Prefer position in N. C. or S. C., at not less than \$2.00 per day. Address No. 292.

WANT position as superintendent in spinning or weave mill. Have had long experience as overseer of carding and spinning. Seven

years as superintendent. Five years with present mill as superintendent. Do not drink and can give good references. Can change on 30 days' notice. Will only change for better salary. Address No. 293.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent or carder in a large mill. Consider nothing less than \$4.00 per day. Larger salary only reason for changing. Now carder and assistant superintendent. Six years with same mill. Can give good references. Address No. 294.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 24 years' experience in mill work and am now overseer of carding. 32 years old. Married. Good recommendations. Can change on short notice. Address No. 295.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Seven years' experience as overseer on 10 to 50's yarn. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 296.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$3.00 per day. Have had long experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 297.

WANT position as superintendent. 12 years' as overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent. Capable and qualified to run a room successfully. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 298.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic. 23 years' experience. Strictly sober. Good references from present and past employers. Have family of spinners and doffers. Have seldom changed positions. Address No. 299.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner in a large mill. Have had long experience in both positions and can furnish good references from all employers. Address No. 300.

(Continued on next page)

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed but can change on short notice. Have handled large rooms successfully. Good references. Address No. 301.

WANTED—Position of superintendent or manager by one who is fully competent and can come well recommended by present and past employers. 40 years old; married and of temperate habits; my experience extends over a period of twenty years. Correspondence confidential. Address No. 302.

WANT position as superintendent of large weaving mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction but wish larger job. Have always made good and can show results. Good references. Address No. 303.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 28 years of age. Have had 8 years experience as second hand and can furnish best of references. Can change on short notice. Address No. 304.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have been employed as second hand in 25,000-spindle mill for 9 years and can furnish good references as to ability and character. Address No. 305.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been employed as carder in some of the largest mills in the South and given satisfaction but wish position as superintendent. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 306.

WANT position as superintendent. Five years experience as overseer, 2 years as superintendent. Experienced on both colored and white goods. Married. Good references. Address No. 307.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am married man. Sober and am now employed. Have a textile diploma and can furnish best of references. Can come at once. Address No. 308.

WANT position as overseer of weaving and cloth room. Experienced on plain and fancy, white and colored goods. Now employed, but want larger job. Good references will be furnished. Address No. 309.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill at not less than \$1,500. Am now employed and can furnish satisfactory references from present and former employers. Address No. 310.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent of small mill on hosiery yarns. Now employed and giving satisfaction but wish to change. Good references. Address No. 311.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on plain, fancy or colored goods. 12 years' experience as overseer and can furnish good references. Address No. 312.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had experience on both Draper and plain looms, but prefer Draper room. Have had experience on sheetings, drills and sateens. Have finished a correspondence course on warp preparation and plain weaving. Am good manager of help. Address No. 313.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning, at not less than \$4.00. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 314.

WANT position as roller coverer. 10 years' experience. Satisfaction guaranteed. Consider nothing less than \$2.25 per day. Good references. Address No. 315.

WANT position as overseer of carding or good second hand job. Am a textile graduate and a first-class cotton grader with several years' experience. Good references. Address No. 316.

WANT position as overseer carding at not less than \$3.00 per day. Long experience and best of references. Address No. 317.

WANT position as chief engineer and master mechanic. Good references. Address No. 318.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or overseer of weaving on plains and fancies. Prefer room containing Draper looms. Now employed, but wish to change on account of local conditions. Can change on short notice. Good references. Address No. 319.

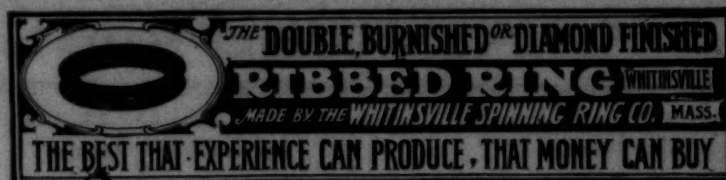
WANT position as overseer of spinning or carder and spinner. Married. 4 years' experience as overseer and 13 years in mill. Have taken textile course. Good reference from present and past employers. Strictly temperate. Know how to get production at reasonable cost. Address No. 320.

WANT position as overseer carding at \$4.00 per day in Alabama or Georgia. Long experience. Best references. Address No. 321.

WANT position as overseer carding or superintendent of cloth or yarn mill, or would travel for good concern. Long experience and best references as to character and ability. Address No. 322.

WANT position as overseer weaving. 23 years experience. Have run large rooms in S. C. Age 45. Good references. Prefer room with Draper looms. Address No. 323.

WANT position as engineer and machinist. 25 years experience and can furnish good references both as to character and ability. Can change on short notice. Address No. 324.

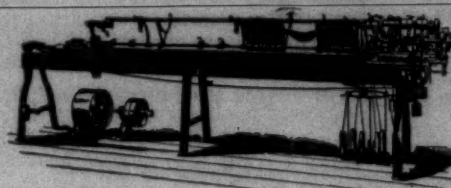


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The only automatic machine in the world for making loop bands for spinning frames. Superior quality of bands without any cost of making. All bands exactly alike and no stretch of bands after they are put on. Saves child labor.

Also Beaming Machine to beam on to slasher beams.

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Shirt Factory Manager Wanted

If you are thoroughly experienced in all branches of the shirt manufacturing business and can invest from \$1,500 to \$2,000, there is an excellent opening awaiting you in a rapidly growing, healthful northwestern Tennessee town, on the main line of the

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The necessary additional capital to start the factory would be furnished by local parties while other liberal inducements would be extended.

Promising markets are offered by numerous nearby cities, all favorably inclined toward patronizing home industries. Full particulars by referring to File No. 22940 and writing

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

SHAMBO SHUTTLE COMPANY
WOONSOCKET, R. I.
PATENT HAND THREADING SHUTTLES

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Experienced on almost all classes of work, both white and colored. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 325.

years experience on sheetings, drills, sateens and fancies. Good references. Address No. 326.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Seven years experience as overseer on both white and colored, 10's to 60's. Married. Experienced on combers. Good references. Address No. 327.

WANT position as cloth room over- at not less than \$2.50. Married and have family of mill help. 12

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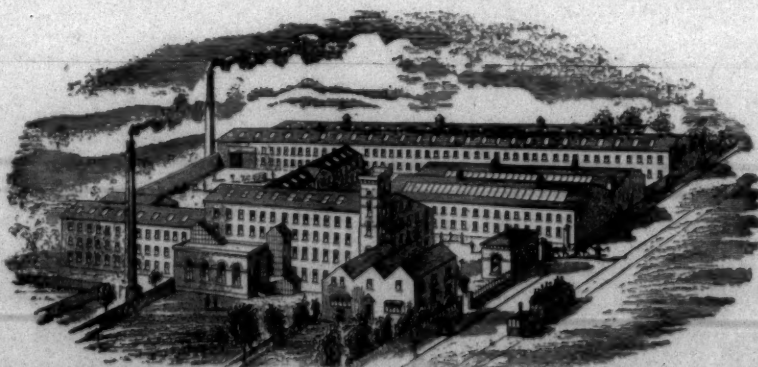
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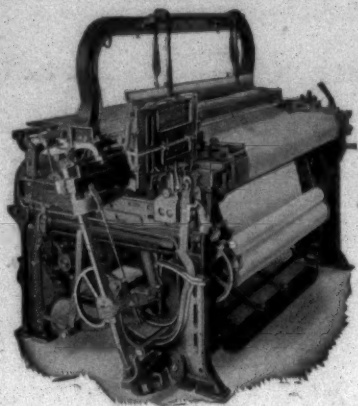
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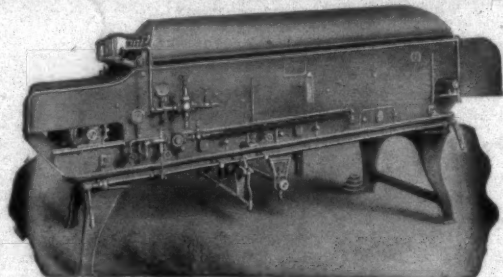
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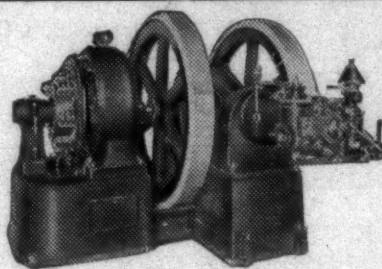
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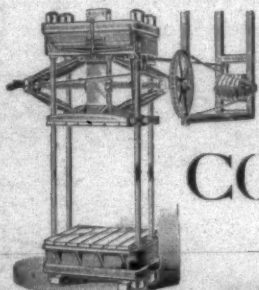
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